

# Idaho Grain Market Report, October 15, 2021—NEW CROP PRICES

Published weekly by the Idaho Barley Commission  
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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday October 13, 2021. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	<b>Barley (Cwt.) FEED  48 lbs or better</b>	<b>MALTING  Open Market Malting</b>	<b>Wheat (bu.) Milling  #1 SWW</b>	<b>#1 HRW 11.5% Protein</b>	<b>#1 DNS 14% Protein</b>	<b>#1 HWW</b>
Rexburg / Ririe	12.50		8.10-8.18	8.23	9.44	8.25-8.33
Idaho Falls		8.30-12.50				
Blackfoot / Pocatello		11.50				
Grace / Soda Springs	10.00		7.00	7.76	8.81	
Burley / Rupert	11.00		7.80	7.97	9.05	8.07
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell						
Meridian	12.00		9.50	7.59	9.48	
Nezperce / Craigmont	10.21		9.70	7.89	9.93	
Lewiston	10.73		9.96	8.15	10.19	
Moscow / Genesee	10.24-10.43		9.73-8.80	7.92-8.02	9.91-9.96	

## Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB

Wednesday October 13, 2021. Barley prices in \$/Cwt. And wheat prices in \$/bu.

	<b>#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --</b>	<b>Malting Barley</b>	<b>#1 SWW</b>	<b>#1 HRW 11.5% Protein</b>	<b>#1 DNS 14% Protein</b>	<b>#1 HWW</b>
Portland			9.75-10.75	8.68-8.93	10.70-10.90	
Ogden						
Great Falls	5.70-5.95	6.75-7.00		7.72-7.75	9.15-9.55	
Minneapolis						

## Market News and Trends This Week

**BARLEY**—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up \$0.50 for the week ending October 13. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged for the week. No net barley sales were reported by USDA FAS for 2021/2022 for the week of October 1-7. No exports of 1,000 were reported for the week.

**Barley and Beer Industry News**— Water users didn't have a reason to be concerned at the end of February, the Idaho snowpack was close to normal. In the spring, that all changed. Idaho's reservoirs have been depleted. Idaho has experienced exceptional drought and the worst spring rainfall in almost 100 years. There was little to no snow or rain from March until the end of July. "It was an exceptional dry spell, one we haven't seen since 1924," said David Hoekema of the Idaho Department of Water Resources. "If you look at all the years from 1895 to present statewide only 1924 had less springtime precipitation." The record heat and limited water supply caused problems for Idaho farmers who produced 34 percent less wheat, 21 percent less barley and Owyhee Produce saw a 40 percent reduction in onions, the numbers have not been released for potatoes. The IDWR put together a presentation showing how the entire northwest experienced record drought and now Idaho needs a snowy winter to reverse some of these trends as a second La Nina winter in a row is forecasted. "We are entering into a La Nina year and a lot of people are excited about that, but actually I'm not at all," said Hoekema. "There is a trend that we've seen in the last 30 years on La Nina years that each successive La Nina year is dryer than the year before it." The National Weather Service released its La Nina prediction through Christmas and from the Salmon River south they predict a normal fall. "We can't get much dryer than this and not have significant water shortage problems across the state," said Hoekema. "If we do get a good snowpack, I would add this don't expect a dry spring, that dry spring so exceptional we probably won't experience a dry spring like that again in our lifetime, at least I hope we won't." (KIVITV)

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## Market News and Trends This Week—continued

**WHEAT**—Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending October 13. SWW prices ranged from down \$0.14 to up \$0.65 from the previous week; HRW prices were down \$0.27 to up \$0.16; DNS prices were down \$0.13 to up \$0.32; and HWW prices were down \$0.08 to up \$0.75. USDA FAS reported net export sales for 2021/2022 for the period October 1-7 at 567,600 MT, up 70 percent from the prior week and 42 percent from the previous 4-week average. Increases were to the Philippines (142,000 MT), Mexico (127,800 MT), Taiwan (49,600 MT), Nigeria (45,100 MT), and El Salvador (42,300 MT). Exports of 458,900 MT were to Japan (125,800 MT), Colombia (103,400 MT), China (68,000 MT), Nigeria (48,100 MT), and Taiwan (34,300 MT).

**Wheat News**—The October 12 USDA World Demand and Supply Estimates (WASDE) report shows that it lowered the forecasted carryover for wheat in the United States on June 1, 2022 to 580 million bushels down 35 million bushels from the September projection and down 265 million bushels (31%) from the 845 million bushels in 2021. The forecasted carryover will be the smallest carryover since 2008. The October USDA projection of the 2021-2022 wheat supply is at 2,616 million bushels, down 60 millions bushels from the September report and 341 million bushels (12%) down from the 2,957 million bushels in 2020-2021. The supply and demand situation for wheat make the market more susceptible to price swings, North Dakota State University economist Frayne Olson says. The stocks-to-use ratio for wheat is below 30%, it is usually around 35%. "The spring wheat market is getting very sensitive to new information," Olson said. (AG Week) In other news, Canada's spring wheat production is at a disappointing level. Brennan Turner, chief executive officer of the crop marketing hub Combyne, said this year is reminiscent of 2007-08. Turner isn't saying farmers should count on values more than doubling once again this year, but he does believe there could be a similar pattern where there could be some "pretty explosive pricing activity" in the first quarter of 2022. One contributing factor that few are talking about is that China may have a significant wheat quality problem that could exacerbate that tight balance sheet. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates China produced a record 136.9 million tonnes of wheat this year. (The Western Producer)

**CORN**—USDA FAS reported net sales for 2021/2022 for period October 1-7 of 1,039,900 MT, increases were primarily to Mexico (790,200 MT), Guatemala (102,600 MT), Japan (70,400 MT), Costa Rica (51,700 MT), and Colombia (49,600 MT). Exports of 918,100 MT were to Mexico (365,900 MT), China (137,500 MT), Colombia (131,000 MT), Honduras (56,800 MT), and Guatemala (56,700 MT).

**Ethanol Corn Usage**—DOE's Energy Information Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week ending October 8 averaged 1.032 million bbls/day up 5.52 percent from the previous week and up 10.14 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.224 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 19.847 million bbls on October 8, down 0.42 percent from last week and down 0.80 percent from last year. An estimated 104.77 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 526.13 million bu. Corn used needs to average 100.052 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.2 billions bu for the crop year.

## Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending October 14, 2021

### FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, October 14, 2021:

Commodity	December 2021	Week Change	March 2022	Week Change	May 2022	Week Change	July 2022	Week Change
CHI SRW	\$7.24 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$7.36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$7.41	-\$0.10	\$7.29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.09
KC HRW	\$7.31	-\$0.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$7.38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-\$0.07 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$7.42 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$7.35 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-\$0.07 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
MGE DNS	\$9.60	\$0.16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$9.48	\$0.15	\$9.32	\$0.11	\$9.11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$0.06 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
CORN	\$5.16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$5.25 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$5.31	-\$0.13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	\$5.32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	-\$0.13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

**WHEAT FUTURES**—Wheat futures mixed as production concerns continue. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down \$0.10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to up \$0.16<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (per bu) over the previous week.**

**CORN FUTURES**—Corn futures prices fall on larger supplies. **Corn futures prices ranged from down \$0.13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to down \$0.13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (per bu) over the previous week.**

**CRUDE OIL FUTURES**—Oil prices see a three year high on forecasts of a supply deficit over the next few months.

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.1 million bbls/day during the week ending October 8, 2021 which was 0.7 million bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 86.7% of capacity last week. As of October 8 there was an increase in Crude Oil stocks of 6.088 million bbls from last week to 426.975 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 453.119 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 0.024 million bbls to a total of 129.307 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 142.182 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 1.958 million bbls to 223.107 million bbls, under the 227.156 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$3.267 per gallon on October 11, 2021, up \$0.077 from last week's price and \$1.100 over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was \$3.586 per gallon, up \$0.109 from last week's level and up \$1.191 from a year ago.

**NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 13, 2021 to close at \$81.31/bbl (November contract), up \$1.96 for the week.**

## U.S Drought Monitor—October 14, 2021

**Northeast:** Expansion of abnormal dryness across portions of northern New York and southward along the Green Mountain in Vermont. Abnormal dryness was expanded in central West Virginia. Severe drought was expanded in western Maine.

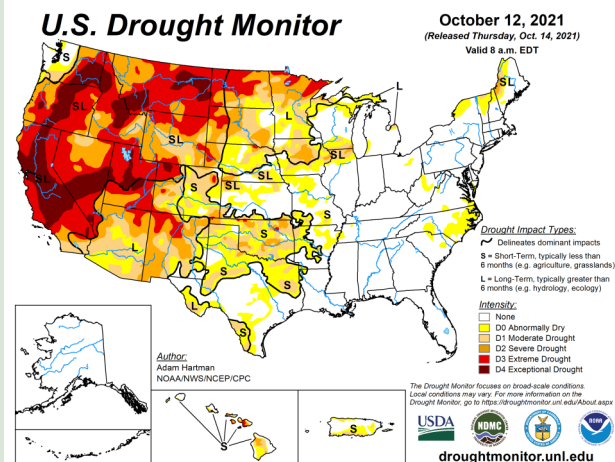
**Southeast:** Abnormal dryness was eliminated in across the eastern Carolinas. The Southeast remained drought free.

**Midwest:** Expansion of abnormal dryness in western Iowa. Improvements made in the upper Midwest, eastern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and northern Missouri.

**High Plains:** Expanded drought across portions of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and Nebraska.

**West:** Improvements were made in limited portions of the Pacific Northwest and the Four Corners. Degrations in southeastern New Mexico and western Montana.

**South:** Expansion of drought conditions across Texas and the Ark-La-Tex region.



## USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights– October 14, 2021

**West:** Dry conditions and mountain snow showers form the Pacific Northwest into the northern and central Rockies. Growers are waiting for cool season.

**Plains:** Dry, cold conditions. Freeze warnings and frost advisories from western South Dakota into northwestern Kansas and northeastern Colorado. Highs are 5 to 15 degrees over the northern half of the region. Warm conditions over the southeastern Plains. Drought continues over the entire region, except Kansas, which remains drought free.

**Corn Belt:** A strong, slow moving front bringing showers. Windy conditions over the upper Midwest. Dry conditions promoting fieldwork in the eastern Corn Belt.

**South:** Very, dry conditions promoted a rapid pace of summer crop maturation and harvesting. Areas of short term dryness from the eastern Carolinas northward into the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

**Outlook for U.S.:** Moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms from eastern Texas into the eastern Corn Belt. Light showers in the Southeast and heavy rainfall in the Northeast. Dry conditions from the Plains to the Northeast. Dry conditions from the Plains to the Pacific Coast. Heavy rain and snow to the Pacific Northwest. Cooler conditions across the central and eastern U.S. Warm conditions in the northern half of the Plains. The NWS 6-10 day weather outlook from the October 19-23 calls for above normal temperatures with below normal precipitation across most of the country. Cooler conditions in California. Wetter than normal in southern Florida, central Texas, and the Pacific Coast States.

## International Crop Weather Highlights—Week ending October 9, 2021

**Europe:** Heavy rainfall causing extreme flooding in southern France and northern Italy. Moderate to heavy rainfall boosted moisture reserves for winter crops in England and France. Light showers favorable for winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed in Spain and Germany. Dry conditions concerning in the lower Danube River Valley for wheat and rapeseed establishment.

**Middle East:** Dry conditions in Turkey promoted winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting. Favorable soil moisture on the Anatolian Plateau for wheat and barley establishment. Dry conditions from Syria into Iran.

**Asia:** A rapid withdrawal of the monsoon brought a cessation of rain to northern and western India, favoring early season cotton and rice harvesting. Showers slowed fieldwork in eastern China but boosted soil moisture for recently sown wheat. Heavy rain approaching the eastern Philippines is unfavorable for maturing summer rice and corn. Tropical cyclone Lionrock is causing flooding in central and northern Vietnam.

**Australia:** Mostly sunny skies in the west promoted growth of immature winter grains and oilseeds. Showers in the southeast boosted moisture supplies for filling winter crops. Warm, dry conditions in the northeast promoted summer crop sowing and winter wheat maturation.

**South America:** Heavy showers boosted moisture for soybean planting in central and southern Brazil. Cool, dry conditions slowed winter grain growth but supported summer crop planting in farming areas with sufficient moisture.

**Mexico:** Showers benefited summer crop prospects while boosting irrigation reserves for the upcoming winter growing season.

**FSU:** Cool, dry conditions in Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, and Russia favored summer crop harvesting.



## USDA Crop Progress—October 12, 2021

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Planted	60%	47%	66%	60%			
<b>ID Winter Wheat Planted</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>75%</b>			
US Winter Wheat Emerged	31%	19%	39%	35%			
<b>ID Winter Wheat Emerged</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>41%</b>			
US Corn Mature	94%	88%	93%	86%	60%	59%	61%
US Corn Harvested	41%	29%	39%	31%	60%	59%	61%

## USDA-WASDE World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates- October 12, 2021

**WHEAT:** The outlook for 2021/22 U.S. wheat this month is for reduced supplies, lower domestic use, unchanged exports, and decreased ending stocks. Supplies are reduced primarily on lower production from the NASS Small Grains Summary, issued September 30. Supplies are also lowered on reduced imports, down 10 million bushels, to 125 million on the import pace. Annual feed and residual use is lowered 25 million bushels to 135 million despite the NASS Grain Stocks report indicating greater disappearance in the first quarter compared to last year. Significantly reduced supplies of Hard Red Spring, Durum, and White wheat for 2021/22 are expected to curtail feed and residual use for the remainder of 2021/22 along with the continued large price premium of wheat over corn. Exports are unchanged at 875 million bushels but there are offsetting by-class changes. Projected 2021/22 ending stocks are reduced 35 million bushels to 580 million, which are the lowest U.S. ending stocks since 2007/08. The projected 2021/22 season-average farm price is raised \$0.10 per bushel to \$6.70 on reported NASS prices to date and price expectations for the remainder of 2021/22.

The global wheat outlook for 2021/22 is for reduced supplies, lower consumption, nearly unchanged trade, and smaller ending stocks. Supplies are projected falling by 8.6 million tons to 1,064.2 million, primarily on the combination of reduced beginning stocks for Iran and reduced production for Canada, Iran, and the United States. Iran's 2021/22 beginning stocks are lowered 3.6 million, the result of a multi-year production revision from 2017/18 onward. Iran's 2021/22 production is lowered 1.5 million tons to 13.5 million, based on indications of greater 2021/22 imports driven by reduced domestic supplies. Canada's production is reduced 2.0 million tons to 21.0 million on reduced harvested area as increased abandonment is expected from the severe drought affecting the Prairie Provinces this past summer. Projected 2021/22 world consumption is lowered 2.6 million tons to 787.1 million with the majority of the reduction for food, seed, and industrial use in India and Canada and feed and residual use for the United States.

Projected 2021/22 global trade is fractionally lower at 199.6 million tons on lower exports by Canada that are nearly offset by higher exports by Australia, the EU, and India. Projected 2021/22 world ending stocks are reduced 6.0 million tons to 277.2 million and are the lowest since 2016/17 with Iran, the United States, and Australia accounting for most of the reduction.

**COARSE GRAINS:** This month's 2021/22 U.S. corn outlook is for slightly higher production, increased exports, lower feed and residual use, and larger ending stocks. Corn production is forecast at 15.019 billion bushels, up 23 million on a marginal increase in yield to 176.5 bushels per acre. Corn supplies are forecast up 72 million bushels from last month, on slightly higher production and increased beginning stocks based on the September 30 Grain Stocks report. Exports are raised 25 million bushels reflecting larger supplies and expectations of reduced competition from other major exporters. Projected feed and residual use is lowered 50 million bushels based on indicated disappearance during 2020/21. With supply rising and use falling, corn ending stocks for 2021/22 are raised 92 million bushels. The season-average corn price received by producers is unchanged at \$5.45 per bushel.

Global coarse grain production for 2021/22 is forecast down 2.9 million tons to 1,494.0 million. The 2021/22 foreign coarse grain outlook is for lower production, virtually unchanged trade, and larger stocks relative to last month. Foreign corn production is forecast essentially unchanged as increases for the EU, Canada, Venezuela, and Serbia are largely offset by declines for Ukraine, Russia, and Guatemala. EU corn production is raised reflecting increases for Poland and Romania more than offset declines for France and Bulgaria. Corn production in Canada is higher reflecting favorable yield prospects for Ontario. Projected corn yields for Russia and Ukraine are lowered based on reported harvest results to date.

**BARLEY:** The October 12 WASDE report shows the outlook for 2021/2022 U.S. barley supplies increased to 196 million bushels from the projected estimates at 184 million bushels. The October report estimates a projected yield of 60.4 bushels/acre with 1.9 million acres expected to be harvested, down slightly from the September 2021/2022 estimates report. Projected use is at an estimated 136 million bushels, and projected imports at 7 million bushels. Ending stocks for 2021/2022 are projected to be 60 million bushels. The season-average farm price is at \$5.30 bu on updated NASS prices compared to \$5.45/bu in September 2020/2021 estimates.